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Number and cause of deaths in the city of Iloilo for the month of February, 1901, as reported by the city physician: Broncho-pneumonia, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; heart disease, 1; dysentery, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 4; malarial fever, 1; intestinal catarrh, 2; intestinal colic, 1; inanition, 1; anthrax, 1; enteritis, 1; asphyxia (child), 1; eclampsia, 11; bronchitis, 9; anæmia, 1; childbirth, 1; beriberi, 1. Total, 40.

Report of the number and cause of the deaths occurring in the town of San Nicholas for the month of February, 1901: Phthisis, 3; fever, 16; beriberi, 4; intermittent fever, 9; dysentery, 2; paralysis, 2. Total, 36. Estimated population, 35,000.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague and smallpox increasing in Manila—Additional quarantine measures.

MANILA, P. I., March 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report confirmatory of my cablegram of the 26th instant, "Plague increasing, inspecting, disinfecting boats for island ports. Send 70 additional carboys plain formalin," that both plague and smallpox have increased considerably during the past two weeks. The statistics for the week ended March 23, 1901, being as follows: Plague, 23 cases and 15 deaths—Chinese, 18; Filipinos, 5. Smallpox, 50 cases and no deaths. This number of cases will be exceeded during the current week.

As yet, other ports in the Philippines remain free from plague, and in view of the great number of boats sailing from this port for other places in the Philippine Archipelago, and the large number of Chinese and native passengers carried, I have deemed it advisable to inspect all vessels of this class, and to disinfect all baggage of the second and third class passengers. This is the only way in which the other ports can be protected, as inspection of vessels is enforced at only a few, and no means for disinfecting exist.

The inclosed circular letter was sent to the different steamship agents, 36 in number, and no friction has occurred in instituting these regulations. All ferry boats are also inspected to see that no suspects are removed to Cavite and adjoining towns.

The inspection is thorough and no sick natives or Chinese are allowed to sail, and if found on board at inspection, no matter what the disease, they are removed and reported to the board of health for their surveillance pending developments.

This outgoing quarantine considerably increases the already laborious work of this office, as I have to take charge of the inspectors in addition to many other duties. I think the work can be accomplished with 4 additional employees, whose nominations will be submitted at an early date.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

[Inclosure—Circular.]

MANILA, P. I., March 27, 1901.

SIR: In view of the increase of plague in Manila and in order to protect other ports in the Philippines from the introduction of the disease, as well as to lessen the danger to vessels of infection and the liability to quarantine, all vessels leaving Manila for other island ports will be required to conform to the following regulations:

All vessels will be required to secure bills of health before sailing, and this will only be issued after an examination of the crew and passengers, and no passengers will be allowed to embark after this inspection.

Any passengers found sick on inspection will not be allowed to sail on that trip.

All passengers, with their baggage, and crew must be on board three hours before the time fixed for sailing.

This office must be notified three hours before the time fixed for sailing of vessel, so as to afford ample time for inspection and disinfection of baggage and allow the vessel to leave on schedule time.

You will notify all deck passengers that their baggage will be disinfected on board of vessel, and that no mattresses or pillows can be taken. After this disinfection the captain of the ship must take charge of the baggage and see that it is kept closed for twenty-four hours, or until the end of the passengers' voyage in case this is less than twenty-four hours.

This regulation will go into effect on April 1, 1901, and continue until further notice. Thanking you for your cooperation.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

MANILA, P. I., March 28, 1901.

SIR: Referring still further to the increase of plague in Manila, I have the honor to state that most of the cases have occurred among the Chinese, and that the infection is more virulent than in the preceding year, many cases dying during the first twenty-four hours of the disease, before any external glandular enlargements are manifest. In some the duration of sickness has been only a few hours before death results.

Another point of practical importance is the fact that nearly all cases are traced to the houses infected last year. All these houses were disinfected as thoroughly as possible in buildings of their character, and had been occupied several months without any cases of plague occurring among the inmates. It is evident that the cases now occurring are not the result of fresh infection of the house, but in all probability an increase of the virulence of the previous infection.

While the marked increase in the number of cases during the past two weeks naturally causes some anxiety, still I do not apprehend a serious epidemic on account of the prompt and energetic measures enforced by the board of health.

Their inspection service is well organized, and a substation, equipped with an expert, ambulance, and disinfecting apparatus, has been established in each district of the city. With the daily inspection, the cases and suspects are secured early; the former are at once sent in ambulance to the pest hospital and the latter segregated for observation. The board have also made arrangements for the establishment of segregation camps, and it is the intention to depopulate the infected areas.

They have also placed a train inspector on duty to apprehend any suspect attempting to leave by that route, and principal roads leading from the city are also supervised by an inspector in order to protect the neighboring pueblos.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.